

TERMS.  
The Daily National Era is published every evening, and contains the reports of the proceedings of Congress up to three o'clock.  
The Office of Publication is on Seventh street, between D and E.  
Daily paper, for term of eight months - \$5.00  
Rates of Advertising in Daily.  
One square, (ten lines), one insertion - \$3.50  
Do. do. three insertions - 1.00  
Do. do. one week - 1.50  
Do. do. two weeks - 2.50  
Do. do. one month - 4.00  
Do. do. three months - 6.00  
Do. do. six months - 8.00  
A liberal discount for long advertisements, and to those who advertise for a longer time.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The National Era is a weekly newspaper, devoted to Literature and Politics.  
In Literature, it aims to unite the Beautiful with the True, and to make both immediately subservient to the practical purposes of every-day life.

In Politics, it advocates the Rights of Man, and the Equality of Rights, and opposes whatever violates or tends to violate them, whether they be involuntary Personal Servitude, Civil Despotism, Spiritual Abolition, Class Legislation, the selfishness of Capital, the Tyranny of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of Party.

It holds no fellowship with the Whig and Democratic organizations, believing that the main issues on which they have been arrayed against each other are obsolete or settled, and that they are now chiefly used by the Sectional Interest of Slavery, to impair the love of Liberty natural to the American mind, and to subjugate the American People to the rule. Disclaiming all connection with them, it yet sympathizes with those of their adherents who are honestly seeking through them to advance the substantial interests of the country, although it must believe that they have not chosen the better way.

It is a supporter of the Independent Democracy, which holds that the Truths of the Declaration of Independence are practical, that in their light the Constitution of the United States is to be interpreted; that to them the laws and institutions of the country should be conformed;—a Party, whose motto is, Union, not for the sake of Union, but for the sake of Freedom and Progress; and Law, not for the sake of Law, but for the Protection of Human Rights and Interests—the only sure foundation of order and concord.

In no sense is the organ of a Party, or a mere Party Paper, but absolutely "free and independent," claiming to speak "by authority" for nobody except its editor, and recognizing no authority in any quarter to prescribe its course and policy.

The Eighth Volume of the Era will commence on the first of January ensuing, and be enlarged by the addition of four columns. We have neglected no means that could promise to make it an agreeable companion for the Household, and an efficient coadjutor to the enlightening of the People. It has secured able correspondents at home and abroad, and no journal in the country can surpass the Era as it respects contributors to its Literary Department.

The Era publishes condensed reports of the proceedings of Congress, explains movements in that body, the causes of which do not always lie upon the surface, and from its position is enabled to keep a constant watch upon the action of the Federal Government in relation to all questions at issue between Liberty and Slavery.

The only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the Anti-Slavery Sentiment of the Republic, while the Pro-Slavery Sentiment is represented here by four daily papers, nearly all of them being liberally sustained by Governmental patronage, it seeks the support of all who believe, in sincerity, that the Union was formed to secure the blessings of Liberty, and not to perpetuate the curse of Slavery.

Payment in advance is invariably required. To prevent annoyance and loss to ourselves and readers, to preserve their files unbroken, and to enable us to know how large an edition of the paper to issue, all subscriptions should be renewed before they expire. We have no credit-subscribers on our books.

TERMS.  
Single copy - \$2  
Three copies - 5  
Five copies - 15  
Ten copies - 30  
Single copy six months - 1  
Ten copies six months - 8

These are the terms for both old and new subscribers, forwarding their own subscriptions.

AGENTS.  
Agents are entitled to fifty cents on each new yearly subscriber, and twenty-five cents on each renewed subscriber—except in the case of clubs.

A club of three subscribers, one of whom may be an old one, at \$5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the Era for three months; a club of five, two of whom may be old ones, at \$8, to a copy for six months; a club of ten, five of whom may be old ones, at \$15, to a copy for one year.

When a club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it, on the same terms.  
Money to be forwarded by mail at our risk. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit. When money is sent, notes on the Banks of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, are preferred. New England notes are at less discount than New York State notes, and these less than Western notes.

All communications to the Era, whether on business of the paper or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

I shall issue, on the 24 day of January ensuing, the DAILY NATIONAL ERA, a Political and Literary Newspaper.

In Politics, it will advocate the Rights of Man, and the Equality of Rights, and oppose whatever violates or tends to violate them, whether they be involuntary Personal Servitude, Civil Despotism, Spiritual Abolition, Class Legislation, the selfishness of Capital, the Tyranny of Combination, the Oppression of a Majority, or the Exactions of Party.

It will hold no fellowship with the Whig and Democratic organizations, believing that the main issues on which they have been arrayed against each other are obsolete or settled, and that they are now chiefly used by the Sectional Interest of Slavery, to impair the love of Liberty natural to the American mind, and to subjugate the American People to the rule. Disclaiming all connection with them, it yet sympathizes with those of their adherents who are honestly seeking through them to advance the substantial interests of the country, although it must believe that they have not chosen the better way.

It will be a supporter of the Independent Democracy, which holds that the Truths of the Declaration of Independence are practical; that in their light the Constitution of the United States is to be interpreted; that to them the laws and institutions of the country should be conformed;—a Party, whose motto is, Union, not for the sake of Union, but for the sake of Freedom and Progress; and Law, not for the sake of Law, but for the protection of

## VOL. I.

### HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERESTS—the only sure foundation of order and concord.

In no sense will it be the organ of a Party, or a mere Party Paper, but absolutely "free and independent," claiming to speak by "authority" for nobody except its editor, and recognizing no authority in any quarter to prescribe its course and policy.

In Literature, it will aim to unite the Beautiful with the True, and to make both immediately subservient to the practical purposes of every-day life.

Able correspondents, at home and abroad, have been secured, and ample provision has been made for its Literary Miscellany.

It will publish condensed reports of the proceedings of Congress, explain movements in that body, the causes of which do not always lie upon the surface, and from its position is able to keep a constant watch upon the action of the Federal Government in relation to all questions at issue between Liberty and Slavery.

The extensive subscription of the Weekly Era, which, during the year about to close, has reached the number of twenty-eight thousand, makes it an eligible medium for advertisers.

The Daily Era will be issued on a sheet as large as that of the Daily National Intelligencer, on the 24 day of January, 1854, and daily thereafter, until the 1st of September, 1854, (or long should Congress continue in session), at FIVE DOLLARS for that period; and should the result then warrant, the publication will be resumed on the 1st of September following, by the year.

As but sixteen days intervene between this and the 24 day of January, it is important that payments be forwarded at once.

Payment in advance will be invariably required.

G. BAILEY.

Washington, December 15, 1853.

### INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 12, 1852.

Having assembled in National Convention as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against wrongs, and freedom against slavery; confiding in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and measures:

I. That Governments, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all, those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they were endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legislation, except for crime.

II. That the true mission of American Democracy is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, without sectional discriminations, of the fundamental principles of equal rights, strict justice, and economical administration.

III. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

IV. That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and, therefore, the Government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

V. That, to the persevering and important demands of the Slave Power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of Slavery, our distinct and final answer is—no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized Slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

VI. That Slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its abolition.

VII. That the fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

VIII. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties of the people.

IX. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of Slavery; by their omission to guarantee freedom in free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more, and the cession of a large territory to the same State under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the people, through the enactment of an unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

X. That no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom; and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

XI. That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as their right to life itself.

XII. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

XIII. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative policy, demand that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries, and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and efficient transaction of the public business.

XIV. That river and harbor improvements, when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide for the same.

XV. That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New; and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with inflexible determination.

XVI. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Government, and to administer its own concerns in such manner as may best secure the rights and promote the happiness of the people; and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the American Government, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent, the intervention of Kings and Emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional Governments.

XVII. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognised by our Government, and our commercial relations with it placed on the footing of the most favored nations.

XVIII. That as, by the Constitution, "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," the practice of imprisoning colored seamen of other States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refusing to exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the Constitution, and an invasion of the rights of the citizens of other States, utterly inconsistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the provisions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

XIX. That we recommend the introduction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a resort to decisive arbitration.

XX. That the Free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and renouncing both, as hopelessly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government, and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole people.

XXI. That we inscribe on our banner, FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN, and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

XXII. That upon this Platform the Convention presents to the American People, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, and earnestly commends them to the support of all free men and parties.

T. S. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.  
GIVES over 900 large, double-column octavo pages of choice reading matter in a year. Also, from 12 to 15 steel engravings, of a high order of excellence, besides from 150 to 200 wood engravings, all for \$1.25, in clubs of four subscribers. The cheapest Monthly Magazine in the World! The Third Volume begins in January, 1854, and will contain a new story, or novelette, by Mr. Arthur, entitled "The Slave, or the House of Bondage." Terms, in advance, \$2 a year; 4 copies, one year, \$5; 12 copies, one year, \$15, and one to getter up of club. Specimen numbers furnished free of charge. Lady's Book and Home Magazine, one year, \$3.50. T. S. ARTHUR.

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.  
FINE chances for young men this winter. Address Nov. 3. M. J. COOK, Crawfordville, Ind.

# DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1854.

NO. 65.

### LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE 33D CONGRESS.

The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. There are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators.

Whigs, in 1854, Old Line Democrats, in Roman. Those marked T. D., Independent Democrats; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern or State Rights men.

President David R. Atchison  
Secretary Ashbury Dickins

Term expires Term expires

ALABAMA. 1855 Stephen Adams, (U.) 1857 C. C. Clay, (S. R.) 1859 A. J. Brown, (S. R.) 1859

ARKANSAS. 1855 David R. Atchison, (U.) 1857 R. W. Johnson, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

CALIFORNIA. 1855 Moses Norris, Jr., (S. R.) 1857 Isaac Toucey, (S. R.) 1859 J. W. Williams, (S. R.) 1859

CONNECTICUT. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

DELAWARE. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

FLORIDA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

GEORGIA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

ILLINOIS. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

INDIANA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

KENTUCKY. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

LOUISIANA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

MAINE. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

MARYLAND. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

MASSACHUSETTS. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

MICHIGAN. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

MINNESOTA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

MISSISSIPPI. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

MISSOURI. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NEBRASKA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NEVADA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NEW JERSEY. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NEW YORK. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NORTH CAROLINA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NORTH DAKOTA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

OHIO. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

OKLAHOMA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

OREGON. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

PENNSYLVANIA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

RHODE ISLAND. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

SOUTH CAROLINA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

SOUTH DAKOTA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

TENNESSEE. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

TEXAS. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

UTAH. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

VIRGINIA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

VERMONT. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

WISCONSIN. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

WYOMING. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

WASHINGTON. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

WEST VIRGINIA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

IDAHO. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

MONTANA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NEBRASKA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NEVADA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NEW HAMPSHIRE. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NEW JERSEY. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NEW YORK. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NORTH CAROLINA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

NORTH DAKOTA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

OHIO. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

OKLAHOMA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

OREGON. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

PENNSYLVANIA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

RHODE ISLAND. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

SOUTH CAROLINA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

SOUTH DAKOTA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

TENNESSEE. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

TEXAS. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

UTAH. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

VIRGINIA. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

VERMONT. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

WISCONSIN. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

WYOMING. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859

WASHINGTON. 1855 J. R. Thompson, (S. R.) 1857 John P. Felt, (S. R.) 1859 Wm. H. Wright, (S. R.) 1859